

REMARKS**Status of the Claims**

Claims 1-20, 31 and 33 have been cancelled without prejudice or disclaimer. Applicants reserve the right to prosecute non-elected subject matter in subsequent divisional applications.

Comments Regarding Restriction Requirement

Claims directed to methods of using the polynucleotides for detecting polynucleotides by hybridization and/or PCR (i.e., Claims 34-36), for assessing toxicity of a test compound (i.e., Claim 43), and for screening for effectiveness in altering expression (i.e., Claim 44), could and should be examined together with the product claims from which they depend, per the Commissioner's Notice in the Official Gazette of March 26, 1996, entitled "Guidance on Treatment of Product and Process Claims in light of *In re Ochiai*, *In re Brouwer* and 35 U.S.C. § 103(b)" which sets forth the rules, upon allowance of product claims, for rejoinder of process claims covering the same scope of products. Applicants presume that these method claims will be rejoined, upon determining allowability of the product claims from which they depend.

In addition, Applicants request withdrawal of the holding of lack of unity of invention between claims drawn to polynucleotides and claims drawn to the polypeptides encoded by the polynucleotides (i.e. Claims 21-23 and 37-41). As explained in the response filed September 22, 2003, the MPEP clearly sets forth that such a relationship between polynucleotide and polypeptide conforms to the unity of invention standard. Thus, withdrawal of the holding of lack of unity between protein and polynucleotide is believed to be in order.

Utility rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 101

Claims 24-30 and 32-33 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 101 based on the allegation that the claimed invention is not supported by either a specific and substantial asserted utility or a well-established utility. This rejection is respectfully traversed. The rejection of claims 24-30 and 32-33 is improper, as the inventions of those claims have a patentable utility as set forth in the instant specification, and/or a utility well known to one of ordinary skill in the art.

The invention at issue is a polynucleotide corresponding to a member of thymosin β 4 family that is expressed in reproductive, nervous and gastrointestinal tissues in humans and is involved in cancer/cell proliferation and inflammation/immune response diseases (for example,

see page 64, Table 2 and page 67, Table 3). The claimed invention has numerous practical, beneficial uses in toxicology testing, drug development, and the diagnosis of disease, none of which requires knowledge of how the polypeptide coded for by the polynucleotide actually functions. As a result of the benefits of these uses, the claimed invention already enjoys significant commercial success.

Applicants submit with this paper three expert Declarations under 37 C.F.R. § 1.132, with respective attachments, and ten (10) scientific references filed before or shortly after the April 27, 1999 priority date of the instant application. The Rockett Declaration, Bedilion Declaration and the Iyer Declaration, and the ten (10) references fully establish that, prior to the April 27, 1999 filing date of the parent application, it was well-established in the art that:

polynucleotides derived from nucleic acids expressed in one or more tissues and/or cell types can be used as hybridization probes -- that is, as tools -- to survey for and to measure the presence, the absence, and the amount of expression of their cognate gene;

with sufficient length, at sufficient hybridization stringency, and with sufficient wash stringency -- conditions that can be routinely established -- expressed polynucleotides, used as probes, generate a signal that is specific to the cognate gene, that is, produce a gene-specific expression signal;

expression analysis is useful, *inter alia*, in drug discovery and lead optimization efforts, in toxicology, particularly toxicology studies conducted early in drug development efforts, and in phenotypic characterization and categorization of cell types, including neoplastic cell types;

each additional gene-specific probe used as a tool in expression analysis provides an additional gene-specific signal that could not otherwise have been detected, giving a more comprehensive, robust, higher resolution, statistically more significant, and thus more useful expression pattern in such analyses than would otherwise have been possible;

biologists, such as toxicologists, recognize the increased utility of more comprehensive, robust, higher resolution, statistically more significant results, and thus want each newly identified expressed gene to be included in such an analysis;

nucleic acid microarrays increase the parallelism of expression measurements, providing expression data analogous to that provided by older, lower throughput techniques, but at substantially increased throughput;

accordingly, when expression profiling is performed using microarrays, each additional gene-specific probe that is included as a signaling

component on this analytical device increases the detection range, and thus versatility, of this research tool;

biologists, such as toxicologists, recognize the increased utility of such improved tools, and thus want a gene-specific probe to each newly identified expressed gene to be included in such an analytical device;

the industrial suppliers of microarrays recognize the increased utility of such improved tools to their customers, and thus strive to improve salability of their microarrays by adding each newly identified expressed gene to the microarrays they sell;

it is not necessary that the biological function of a gene be known for measurement of its expression to be useful in drug discovery and lead optimization analyses, toxicology, or molecular phenotyping experiments;

failure of a probe to detect changes in expression of its cognate gene does not diminish the usefulness of the probe as a research tool; and

failure of a probe completely to detect its cognate transcript in any single expression analysis experiment does not deprive the probe of usefulness to the community of users who would use it as a research tool.

The Patent Examiner does not dispute that the claimed polynucleotide can be used as a probe in cDNA microarrays and used in gene expression monitoring applications. Instead, the Patent Examiner contends that the claimed polynucleotide cannot be useful without precise knowledge of its biological function, or the biological function of the polypeptide it encodes. But the law has never required knowledge of biological function to prove utility. It is the claimed invention's uses, not its functions, that are the subject of a proper analysis under the utility requirement.

In any event, as demonstrated by the Rockett Declaration, Bedilion Declaration and the Iyer Declaration the person of ordinary skill in the art can achieve beneficial results from the claimed polynucleotide in the absence of any knowledge as to the precise function of the protein encoded by it. The uses of the claimed polynucleotide in gene expression monitoring applications are in fact independent of its precise biological function.

A. The Applicable Legal Standard

To meet the utility requirement of sections 101 and 112 of the Patent Act, the patent applicant need only show that the claimed invention is “practically useful,” *Anderson v. Natta*, 480 F.2d 1392, 1397, 178 USPQ 458 (CCPA 1973) and confers a “specific benefit” on the public. *Brenner v. Manson*, 383 U.S. 519, 534-35, 148 USPQ 689 (1966). As discussed in a recent Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit case, this threshold is not high:

An invention is “useful” under section 101 if it is capable of providing some identifiable benefit. See *Brenner v. Manson*, 383 U.S. 519, 534 [148 USPQ 689] (1966); *Brooktree Corp. v. Advanced Micro Devices, Inc.*, 977 F.2d 1555, 1571 [24 USPQ2d 1401] (Fed. Cir. 1992) (“to violate Section 101 the claimed device must be totally incapable of achieving a useful result”); *Fuller v. Berger*, 120 F.2d 274, 275 (7th Cir. 1903) (test for utility is whether invention “is incapable of serving any beneficial end”).

Juicy Whip Inc. v. Orange Bang Inc., 51 USPQ2d 1700 (Fed. Cir. 1999).

While an asserted utility must be described with specificity, the patent applicant need not demonstrate utility to a certainty. In *Stiftung v. Renishaw PLC*, 945 F.2d 1173, 1180, 20 USPQ2d 1094 (Fed. Cir. 1991), the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit explained:

An invention need not be the best or only way to accomplish a certain result, and it need only be useful to some extent and in certain applications: “[T]he fact that an invention has only limited utility and is only operable in certain applications is not grounds for finding lack of utility.” *Envirotech Corp. v. Al George, Inc.*, 730 F.2d 753, 762, 221 USPQ 473, 480 (Fed. Cir. 1984).

The specificity requirement is not, therefore, an onerous one. If the asserted utility is described so that a person of ordinary skill in the art would understand how to use the claimed invention, it is sufficiently specific. See *Standard Oil Co. v. Montedison, S.p.a.*, 212 U.S.P.Q. 327, 343 (3d Cir. 1981). The specificity requirement is met unless the asserted utility amounts to a “nebulous expression” such as “biological activity” or “biological properties” that does not convey meaningful information about the utility of what is being claimed. *Cross v. Iizuka*, 753 F.2d 1040, 1048 (Fed. Cir. 1985).

In addition to conferring a specific benefit on the public, the benefit must also be “substantial.” *Brenner*, 383 U.S. at 534. A “substantial” utility is a practical, “real-world” utility. *Nelson v. Bowler*, 626 F.2d 853, 856, 206 USPQ 881 (CCPA 1980).

If persons of ordinary skill in the art would understand that there is a “well-established” utility for the claimed invention, the threshold is met automatically and the applicant need not make any showing to demonstrate utility. Manual of Patent Examination Procedure at § 706.03(a). Only if there is no “well-established” utility for the claimed invention must the applicant demonstrate the practical benefits of the invention. *Id.*

Once the patent applicant identifies a specific utility, the claimed invention is presumed to possess it. *In re Cortright*, 165 F.3d 1353, 1357, 49 USPQ2d 1464 (Fed. Cir. 1999); *In re Brana*, 51 F.3d 1560, 1566; 34 USPQ2d 1436 (Fed. Cir. 1995). In that case, the Patent Office bears the burden of demonstrating that a person of ordinary skill in the art would reasonably doubt that the asserted utility could be achieved by the claimed invention. *Id.* To do so, the Patent Office must provide evidence or sound scientific reasoning. *See In re Langer*, 503 F.2d 1380, 1391-92, 183 USPQ 288 (CCPA 1974). If and only if the Patent Office makes such a showing, the burden shifts to the applicant to provide rebuttal evidence that would convince the person of ordinary skill that there is sufficient proof of utility. *Brana*, 51 F.3d at 1566. The applicant need only prove a “substantial likelihood” of utility; certainty is not required. *Brenner*, 383 U.S. at 532.

B. Uses of the claimed CYSKP polypeptide, polynucleotide and claimed methods for diagnosis of conditions and disorders characterized by expression of CYSKP, for toxicology testing, and for drug discovery are sufficient utilities under 35 U.S.C. §§ 101 and 112, first paragraph

The claimed invention meets all of the necessary requirements for establishing a credible utility under the Patent Law: There are “well-established” uses for the claimed invention known to persons of ordinary skill in the art, and there are specific practical and beneficial uses for the invention disclosed in the patent application’s specification. These uses are explained, in detail, in the Rockett Declaration, the Bedilion Declaration and the Iyer Declaration.

1. The similarity of the claimed CYSKP polypeptide to others of undisputed utility demonstrates utility

Because there is a substantial likelihood that the claimed CYSKP polypeptide is functionally related to thymosin β 4 proteins, polypeptides of undisputed utility, there is by implication a substantial likelihood that the claimed CYSKP polypeptide is similarly useful. Applicants need not show any more to demonstrate utility. *In re Brana*, 51 F.3d at 1567.

It is undisputed, and readily apparent from the patent application, that the claimed CYSKP polypeptide is 80% identical with thymosin β 4 protein; i.e. CYSKP shares 46 amino acid residues with thymosin β 4 protein (CYSKP is 57 amino acid residues in length). This is more than enough homology to demonstrate a reasonable probability that the utility of thymosin β 4 proteins can be imputed to the claimed CYSKP polypeptide.

The Examiner must accept the Applicants' demonstration that the homology between the claimed CYSKP polypeptide and thymosin β 4 proteins demonstrates utility by a reasonable probability unless the Examiner can demonstrate through evidence or sound scientific reasoning that a person of ordinary skill in the art would doubt utility. *See In re Langer*, 503 F.2d 1380, 1391-92, 183 USPQ 288 (CCPA 1974). The Examiner has not provided sufficient evidence or sound scientific reasoning to the contrary.

2. The uses of the claimed CYSKP polypeptide, polynucleotide and claimed methods for toxicology testing, drug discovery, and disease diagnosis are practical uses that confer "specific benefits" to the public

The claimed invention has specific, substantial, real-world utility by virtue of its use in toxicology testing, drug development and disease diagnosis through gene and protein expression profiling. These uses are explained in detail in the accompanying Rockett Declaration, Bedilion Declaration and Iyer Declaration. The claimed polypeptide is a useful tool in two-dimensional polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis ("2-D PAGE") analysis and western blots used to monitor protein expression and assess drug toxicity. The claimed polynucleotide is a useful tool in cDNA microarrays used to perform gene expression analysis.

In his Declaration, Dr. Rockett explains the many reasons why a person skilled in the art in 1997 would have understood that any expressed polypeptide or expressed polynucleotide is

useful for a number of gene and protein expression monitoring applications, *e.g.*, in 2-D PAGE technologies or cDNA microarrays, in connection with the development of drugs and the monitoring of the activity of such drugs. (Rockett Declaration at, *e.g.*, ¶¶ 10-18).

It is widely understood among molecular and cellular biologists that protein expression levels provide complementary profiles for any given cell and cellular state. [Rockett Declaration, ¶ 11.]

Thus, as with nucleic acid microarrays, the greater the number of proteins detectable, the greater the power of the technique; the absence or failure of a protein to change in expression levels does not diminish the usefulness of the method; and prior knowledge of the biological function of the protein is not required. As applied to protein expression profiling, these principles have been well understood since at least as early as the 1980s. [Rockett Declaration, ¶ 14.]

It is my opinion, therefore, based on the state of the art in toxicology at least since the mid-1990s -- and as regards protein profiling, even earlier -- that disclosure of the sequence of a new . . . protein, with or without knowledge of its biological function, would have been sufficient information for a toxicologist to use the . . . protein in expression profiling studies in toxicology.¹ [Rockett Declaration, ¶ 18.]

In his Declaration, Dr. Bedilion explains why a person of skill in the art in 1999 would have understood that any expressed polynucleotide is useful for gene expression monitoring applications using cDNA microarrays. (Bedilion Declaration, *e.g.*, ¶¶ 4-7.)

In his Declaration, Dr. Iyer explains why a person of skill in the art in 1997 would have understood that any expressed polynucleotide is useful for gene expression monitoring applications using cDNA microarrays, stating that “[t]o provide maximum versatility as a research tool, the microarray should include – and as a biologist I would want my microarray to include – each newly identified gene as a probe.” (Iyer Declaration, ¶ 9.)

"Use of the words 'it is my opinion' to preface what someone of ordinary skill in the art would have known does not transform the factual statements contained in the declaration into opinion testimony." *In re Alton*, 37 USPQ2d 1578, 1583 (Fed. Cir. 1996).

3. The use of polypeptides and polynucleotides expressed by humans as tools for toxicology testing, drug discovery, and the diagnosis of disease is now “well-established”

The technologies made possible by expression profiling using polypeptides and polynucleotides are now well-established. The technical literature recognizes not only the prevalence of these technologies, but also their unprecedented advantages in drug development, testing and safety assessment. These technologies include toxicology testing, e.g., as described by Bedilion, Rockett and Iyer in their Declarations.

Toxicology testing is now standard practice in the pharmaceutical industry. See, e.g., John C. Rockett, et. al., Differential gene expression in drug metabolism and toxicology: practicalities, problems, and potential, *Xenobiotica* 29:655-691 (July 1999):

Knowledge of toxin-dependent regulation in target tissues is not solely an academic pursuit as much interest has been generated in the pharmaceutical industry to harness this technology in the early identification of toxic drug candidates, thereby shortening the developmental process and contributing substantially to the safety assessment of new drugs. (Rockett et al., *Xenobiotica*, page 656)

To the same effect are several other scientific publications, including Emile F. Nuwaysir, et al., Microarrays and Toxicology: The Advent of Toxicogenomics, *Molecular Carcinogenesis* 24:153-159 (1999); Sandra Steiner and N. Leigh Anderson, Expression profiling in toxicology -- potentials and limitations, *Toxicology Letters* 112-13:467-471 (2000).

Nucleic acids useful for measuring the expression of whole classes of genes are routinely incorporated for use in toxicology testing. Nuwaysir et al. describes, for example, a Human ToxChip comprising 2089 human clones, which were selected

for their well-documented involvement in basic cellular processes as well as their responses to different types of toxic insult. Included on this list are DNA replication and repair genes, apoptosis genes, and genes responsive to PAHs and dioxin-like compounds, peroxisome proliferators, estrogenic compounds, and oxidant stress. Some of the other categories of genes include transcription factors, oncogenes, tumor suppressor genes, cyclins, kinases, phosphatases, cell adhesion and motility genes, and homeobox genes. Also included in this group are 84 housekeeping genes, whose hybridization intensity is averaged and used for signal normalization of the other genes on the chip.

See also Table 1 of Nuwaysir et al. (listing additional classes of genes deemed to be of special interest in making a human toxicology microarray).

The more genes – and, accordingly, the polypeptides they encode -- that are available for use in toxicology testing, the more powerful the technique. “Arrays are at their most powerful when they contain the entire genome of the species they are being used to study.” (John C. Rockett and David J. Dix, Application of DNA Arrays to Toxicology, *Environ. Health Perspec.* 107:681-685 (1999); Reference No. 5, see page 683.) Control genes are carefully selected for their stability across a large set of array experiments in order to best study the effect of toxicological compounds. See attached email from the primary investigator on the Nuwaysir paper, Dr. Cynthia Afshari, to an Incyte employee, dated July 3, 2000, as well as the original message to which she was responding, indicating that even the expression of carefully selected control genes can be altered. Thus, there is no expressed gene which is irrelevant to screening for toxicological effects, and all expressed genes have a utility for toxicological screening.

Further evidence of the well-established utility of all expressed polypeptides and polynucleotides in toxicology testing is found in U.S. Pat. No. 5,569,588 (Reference No. E) and published PCT applications WO 95/21944 (Reference No. A), WO 95/20681 (Reference No. B), and WO 97/13877 (Reference No. G).

U.S. Pat. No. 5,569,588 (“Methods for Drug Screening”) (“the ‘588 patent”), issued October 29, 1996, with a priority date of August 9, 1995, describes an expression profiling platform, the “genome reporter matrix,” which is based upon the measurement of protein expression levels. The ‘588 patent further describes use of nucleic acid microarrays to measure transcript expression levels, making clear that the utility of comparing multidimensional expression data sets equally applies to protein expression data and transcript expression data.

The ‘588 patent speaks clearly to the usefulness of such expression analyses, particularly but not exclusively protein expression profiling, in drug development and toxicology, particularly pointing out that a protein’s failure to change in expression level is a useful result. Thus, with emphasis added,

[The invention provides] methods and compositions for modeling the transcriptional responsiveness of an organism to a candidate drug. . . . [The final step of the method comprises] comparing reporter gene product signals for each cell before and after contacting the cell with the candidate drug to obtain a drug response profile which provides a model of the transcriptional responsiveness of said organism to the candidate drug. [abstract]

The present invention exploits the recent advances in genome science to provide for the rapid screening of large numbers of compounds against a systemic target comprising substantially all targets in a pathway [or] organism. [column 1]

The ensemble of reporting cells comprises as comprehensive a collection of transcription regulatory genetic elements as is conveniently available for the targeted organism so as to most accurately model the systemic transcriptional response. Suitable ensembles generally comprise thousands of individually reporting elements; preferred ensembles are substantially comprehensive, i.e. provide a transcriptional response diversity comparable to that of the target organism. Generally, a substantially comprehensive ensemble requires transcription regulatory genetic elements from at least a majority of the organism's genes, and preferably includes those of all or nearly all of the genes. We term such a substantially comprehensive ensemble a genome reporter matrix. [column 2]

Drugs often have side effects that are in part due to the lack of target specificity. . . . [A] genome reporter matrix reveals the spectrum of other genes in the genome also affected by the compound. In considering two different compounds both of which induce the ERG10 reporter, if one compound affects the expression of 5 other reporters and a second compound affects the expression of 50 other reports, the first compound is, a priori, more likely to have fewer side effects. [columns 2-3]

Furthermore, it is not necessary to know the identity of any of the responding genes. [column 3]

[A]ny new compound that induces the same response profile as [a] . . . dominant tubulin mutant would provide a candidate for a taxol-like pharmaceutical. [column 4]

The genome reporter matrix offers a simple solution to recognizing new specificities in combinatorial libraries. Specifically, pools of new compounds are tested as mixtures across the matrix. If the pool has any new activity not present in the original lead compound, new genes are affected among the reporters. [column 4]

A sufficient number of different recombinant cells are included to provide an ensemble of transcriptional regulatory elements of said organism sufficient to model the transcriptional responsiveness of said organism to a drug. In a preferred embodiment, the matrix is substantially comprehensive for the selected regulatory elements, e.g. essentially all of the gene promoters of the targeted organism are included. [columns 6-7]

In a preferred embodiment, the basal response profiles are determined. . . . The resultant electrical output signals are stored in a computer memory as genome reporter output signal matrix data structure associating each output signal with the coordinates of the corresponding microtiter plate well and the stimulus or drug. This information is indexed against the matrix to form reference response profiles that are used to determine the response of each reporter to any milieu in which a stimulus may be provided. After establishing a basal response profile for the matrix, each cell is contacted with a candidate drug. The term drug is used loosely to refer to agents which can provoke a specific cellular response. . . . The drug induces a complex response pattern of repression, silence and induction across the matrix The response profile reflects the cell's transcriptional adjustments to maintain homeostasis in the presence of the drug. . . . After contacting the cells with the candidate drug, the reporter gene product signals from each of said cells is again measured to determine a stimulated response profile. The basal o[r] background response profile is then compared with . . . the stimulated response profile to identify the cellular response profile to the candidate drug. [columns 7-8]

In another embodiment of the invention, a matrix [i.e., array] of hybridization probes corresponding to a predetermined population of genes of the selected organism is used to specifically detect changes in gene transcription which result from exposing the selected organism or cells thereof to a candidate drug. In this embodiment, one or more cells derived from the organism is exposed to the candidate drug in vivo or ex vivo under conditions wherein the drug effects a change in gene transcription in the cell to maintain homeostasis. Thereafter, the gene transcripts, primarily mRNA, of the cell or cells is isolated . . . [and] then contacted with an ordered matrix [array] of hybridization probes, each probe being specific for a different one of the transcripts, under conditions where each of the

transcripts hybridizes with a corresponding one of the probes to form hybridization pairs. The ordered matrix of probes provides, in aggregate, complements for an ensemble of genes of the organism sufficient to model the transcriptional responsiveness of the organism to a drug. . . . The matrix-wide signal profile of the drug-stimulated cells is then compared with a matrix-wide signal profile of negative control cells to obtain a specific drug response profile. [column 8]

The invention also provides means for computer-based qualitative analysis of candidate drugs and unknown compounds. A wide variety of reference response profiles may be generated and used in such analyses. [column 8]

Response profiles for an unknown stimulus (e.g. new chemicals, unknown compounds or unknown mixtures) may be analyzed by comparing the new stimulus response profiles with response profiles to known chemical stimuli. [column 9]

The response profile of a new chemical stimulus may also be compared to a known genetic response profile for target gene(s). [column 9]

The August 11, 1997 press release from the '588 patent's assignee, Acacia Biosciences (now part of Merck) (reference "H" attached hereto), and the September 15, 1997 news report by Glaser, "Strategies for Target Validation Streamline Evaluation of Leads," *Genetic Engineering News* (reference "I" attached hereto), attest the commercial value of the methods and technology described and claimed in the '588 patent.

WO 95/21944 ("Differentially expressed genes in healthy and diseased subjects"), published August 17, 1995, describes the use of nucleic acid microarrays in expression profiling analyses, emphasizing that *patterns* of expression can be used to distinguish healthy tissues from diseased tissues and that *patterns* of expression can additionally be used in drug development and toxicology studies, without knowledge of the biological function of the encoded gene product. In particular, and with emphasis added:

The present invention involves . . . methods for diagnosing diseases . . . characterized by the presence of [differentially expressed] . . . genes, despite the absence of knowledge about the gene or its function. The methods involve the use of a composition suitable for use in hybridization which consists of a solid surface on which is immobilized at pre-defined regions thereon a plurality of defined oligonucleotide/ polynucleotide sequences for hybridization. Each sequence comprises a fragment of an EST. . . . Differences in hybridization patterns produced through use of this composition and the specified methods enable diagnosis of diseases based on differential expression of genes of unknown function. . . . [abstract]

The method [of the present invention] involves producing and comparing hybridization patterns formed between samples of expressed mRNA or cDNA polynucleotide sequences . . . and a defined set of oligonucleotide/polynucleotide[] . . . immobilized on a support. Those defined [immobilized] oligonucleotide/polynucleotide sequences are representative of the total expressed genetic component of the cells, tissues, organs or organism as defined by the collection of partial cDNA sequences (ESTs). [page 2]

The present invention meets the unfilled needs in the art by providing methods for the . . . use of gene fragments and genes, even those of unknown full length sequence and unknown function, which are differentially expressed in a healthy animal and in an animal having a specific disease or infection by use of ESTs derived from DNA libraries of healthy and/or diseased/infected animals. [page 4]

Yet another aspect of the invention is that it provides . . . a means for . . . monitoring the efficacy of disease treatment regimes including . . . toxicological effects thereof. [page 4]

It has been appreciated that one or more differentially identified EST or gene-specific oligonucleotide/polynucleotides define a pattern of differentially expressed genes diagnostic of a predisease, disease or infective state. A knowledge of the specific biological function of the EST is not required only that the EST[] identifies a gene or genes whose altered expression is associated reproducibly with the predisease, disease or infectious state. [page 4]

As used herein, the term 'disease' or 'disease state' refers to any condition which deviates from a normal or standardized healthy state in an organism of the same

species in terms of differential expression of the organism's genes. . . [whether] of genetic or environmental origin, for example, an inherited disorder such as certain breast cancers. . . [or] administration of a drug or exposure of the animal to another agent, e.g., nutrition, which affects gene expression. [page 5]

As used herein, the term 'solid support' refers to any known substrate which is useful for the immobilization of large numbers of oligonucleotide/polynucleotide sequences by any available method . . . [and includes, inter alia,] nitrocellulose, . . . glass, silica. . . [page 6]

By 'EST' or 'Expressed Sequence Tag' is meant a partial DNA or cDNA sequence of about 150 to 500, more preferably about 300, sequential nucleotides. . . [page 6]

One or more libraries made from a single tissue type typically provide at least about 3000 different (i.e., unique) ESTs and potentially the full complement of all possible ESTs representing all cDNAs e.g., 50,000 – 100,000 in an animal such as a human. [page 7]

The lengths of the defined oligonucleotide/ polynucleotides may be readily increased or decreased as desired or needed. . . . The length is generally guided by the principle that it should be of sufficient length to insure that it is on[] average only represented once in the population to be examined. [page 7]

Comparing the . . . hybridization patterns permits detection of those defined oligonucleotide/ polynucleotides which are differentially expressed between the healthy control and the disease sample by the presence of differences in the hybridization patterns at pre-defined regions [of the solid support]. [page 13]

It should be appreciated that one does not have to be restricted in using ESTs from a particular tissue from which probe RNA or cDNA is obtained[;] rather any or all ESTs (known or unknown) may be placed on the support. Hybridization will be used [to] form diagnostic patterns or to identify which particular EST is detected. For example, all known ESTs from an organism are used to produce a 'master' solid support to which control sample and disease samples are alternately hybridized. [page 14]

Diagnosis is accomplished by comparing the two hybridization patterns, wherein substantial differences between the first and second hybridization patterns indicate the presence of the selected disease or infection in the animal being tested. Substantially similar first and second hybridization patterns indicate the absence of disease or infection. This[,] like many of the foregoing embodiments[,] may use known or unknown ESTs derived from many libraries. [page 18]

Still another intriguing use of this method is in the area of monitoring the effects of drugs on gene expression, both in laboratories and during clinical trials with animal[s], especially humans. [page 18]

WO 95/20681 ("Comparative Gene Transcript Analysis"), filed in 1994 by Applicants' assignee and published August 3, 1995, has three issued U.S. counterparts: U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,840,484, issued November 24, 1998; 6,114,114, issued September 5, 2000; and 6,303,297, issued October 16, 2001.

The specification describes the use of transcript expression *patterns*, or "images", each comprising multiple pixels of gene-specific information, for diagnosis, for cellular phenotyping, and in toxicology and drug development efforts. The specification describes a plurality of methods for obtaining the requisite expression data -- one of which is microarray hybridization -- and equates the uses of the expression data from these disparate platforms. In particular, and with emphasis added:

[The invention provides a] method and system for quantifying the relative abundance of gene transcripts in a biological specimen. . . . [G]ene transcript imaging can be used to detect or diagnose a particular biological state, disease, or condition which is correlated to the relative abundance of gene transcripts in a given cell or population of cells. The invention provides a method for comparing the gene transcript image analysis from two or more different biological specimens in order to distinguish between the two specimens and identify one or more genes which are differentially expressed between the two specimens. [abstract]

[W]e see each individual gene product as a 'pixel' of information, which relates to the expression of that, and only that, gene. We teach herein [] methods whereby the individual 'pixels' of gene expression information can be combined into a single gene transcript 'image,' in which each of the individual genes can be

visualized simultaneously and allowing relationships between the gene pixels to be easily visualized and understood. [page 2]

The present invention avoids the drawbacks of the prior art by providing a method to quantify the relative abundance of multiple gene transcripts in a given biological specimen. . . . The method of the instant invention provides for detailed diagnostic comparisons of cell profiles revealing numerous changes in the expression of individual transcripts. [page 6]

High resolution analysis of gene expression be used directly as a diagnostic profile. . . . [page 7]

The method is particularly powerful when more than 100 and preferably more than 1,000 gene transcripts are analyzed. [page 7]

The invention . . . includes a method of comparing specimens containing gene transcripts. [page 7]

The final data values from the first specimen and the further identified sequence values from the second specimen are processed to generate ratios of transcript sequences, which indicate the differences in the number of gene transcripts between the two specimens. [i.e., the results yield analogous data to microarrays] [page 8]

Also disclosed is a method of producing a gene transcript image analysis by first obtaining a mixture of mRNA, from which cDNA copies are made. [page 8]

In a further embodiment, the relative abundance of the gene transcripts in one cell type or tissue is compared with the relative abundance of gene transcript numbers in a second cell type or tissue in order to identify the differences and similarities. [page 9]

In essence, the invention is a method and system for quantifying the relative

abundance of gene transcripts in a biological specimen. The invention provides a method for comparing the gene transcript image from two or more different biological specimens in order to distinguish between the two specimens. . . . [page 9]

[T]wo or more gene transcript images can be compared and used to detect or diagnose a particular biological state, disease, or condition which is correlated to the relative abundance of gene transcripts in a given cell or population of cells. [pages 9-10]

The present invention provides a method to compare the relative abundance of gene transcripts in different biological specimens. . . . This process is denoted herein as gene transcript imaging. The quantitative analysis of the relative abundance for a set of gene transcripts is denoted herein as “gene transcript image analysis” or “gene transcript frequency analysis”. The present invention allows one to obtain a profile for gene transcription in any given population of cells or tissue from any type of organism. [page 11]

The invention has significant advantages in the fields of diagnostics, toxicology and pharmacology, to name a few. [page 12]

[G]ene transcript sequence abundances are compared against reference database sequence abundances including normal data sets for diseased and healthy patients. The patient has the disease(s) with which the patient’s data set most closely correlates. [page 12]

For example, gene transcript frequency analysis can be used to different normal cells or tissues from diseased cells or tissues. . . . [page 12]

In toxicology, . . . [g]ene transcript imaging provides highly detailed information on the cell and tissue environment, some of which would not be obvious in conventional, less detailed screening methods. The gene transcript image is a more powerful method to predict drug toxicity and efficacy. Similar benefits accrue in the use of this tool in pharmacology. . . . [page 12]

In an alternative embodiment, comparative gene transcript frequency analysis is used to differentiate between cancer cells which respond to anti-cancer agents and those which do not respond. [page 12]

In a further embodiment, comparative gene transcript frequency analysis is used . . . for the selection of better pharmacologic animal models. [page 14]

In a further embodiment, comparative gene transcript frequency analysis is used in a clinical setting to give a highly detailed gene transcript profile of a diseased state or condition. [page 14]

An alternate method of producing a gene transcript image includes the steps of obtaining a mixture of test mRNA and providing a representative array of unique probes whose sequences are complementary to at least some of the test mRNAs. Next, a fixed amount of the test mRNA is added to the arrayed probes. The test mRNA is incubated with the probes for a sufficient time to allow hybrids of the test mRNA and probes to form. The mRNA-probe hybrids are detected and the quantity determined. [page 15]

[T]his research tool provides a way to get new drugs to the public faster and more economically. [page 36]

In this method, the particular physiologic function of the protein transcript need not be determined to qualify the gene transcript as a clinical marker. [page 38]

[T]he gene transcript changes noted in the earlier rat toxicity study are carefully evaluated as clinical markers in the followed patients. Changes in the gene transcript image analyses are evaluated as indicators of toxicity by correlation with clinical signs and symptoms and other laboratory results. . . . The . . . analysis highlights any toxicological changes in the treated patients. [page 39]

U.S. Pat. No. 5,569,588 ("Methods for Drug Screening") ("the '588 patent"), issued October 29, 1996, with a priority date of August 1995, describes an expression profiling platform, the "genome reporter matrix", which is different from nucleic acid microarrays.

Additionally describing use of nucleic acid microarrays, the patent makes clear that the utility of comparing multidimensional expression datasets is independent of the methods by which such profiles are obtained. The patent speaks clearly to the usefulness of such expression analyses in drug development and toxicology, particularly pointing out that a gene's failure to change in expression level is a useful result. Thus, with emphasis added,

The invention provides "[m]ethods and compositions for modeling the transcriptional responsiveness of an organism to a candidate drug. . . . [The final step of the method comprises] comparing reporter gene product signals for each cell before and after contacting the cell with the candidate drug to obtain a drug response profile which provides a model of the transcriptional responsiveness of said organism to the candidate drug." [abstract]

"The present invention exploits the recent advances in genome science to provide for the rapid screening of large numbers of compounds against a systemic target comprising substantially all targets in a pathway [or] organism." [col. 1]

"The ensemble of reporting cells comprises as comprehensive a collection of transcription regulatory genetic elements as is conveniently available for the targeted organism so as to most accurately model the systemic transcriptional response. Suitable ensembles generally comprise thousands of individually reporting elements; preferred ensembles are substantially comprehensive, i.e. provide a transcriptional response diversity comparable to that of the target organism. Generally, a substantially comprehensive ensemble requires transcription regulatory genetic elements from at least a majority of the organism's genes, and preferably includes those of all or nearly all of the genes. We term such a substantially comprehensive ensemble a genome reporter matrix." [col. 2]

"Drugs often have side effects that are in part due to the lack of target specificity. . . . [A] genome reporter matrix reveals the spectrum of other genes in the genome also affected by the compound. In considering two different compounds both of which induce the ERG10 reporter, if one compound affects the expression of 5 other reporters and a second compound affects the expression of 50 other reports, the first compound is, a priori, more likely to have fewer side effects." [cols. 2 - 3]

"Furthermore, it is not necessary to know the identity of any of the responding genes." [col. 3]

"[A]ny new compound that induces the same response profile as [a] . . . dominant tubulin mutant would provide a candidate for a taxol-like pharmaceutical." [col. 4]

"The genome reporter matrix offers a simple solution to recognizing new specificities in combinatorial libraries. Specifically, pools of new compounds are tested as mixtures across the matrix. If the pool has any new activity not present in the original lead compound, new genes are affected among the reporters." [col. 4]

" A sufficient number of different recombinant cells are included to provide an ensemble of transcriptional regulatory elements of said organism sufficient to model the transcriptional responsiveness of said organism to a drug. In a preferred embodiment, the matrix is substantially comprehensive for the selected regulatory elements, e.g. essentially all of the gene promoters of the targeted organism are included." [cols. 6 - 7]

"In a preferred embodiment, the basal response profiles are determined. . . . The resultant electrical output signals are stored in a computer memory as genome reporter output signal matrix data structure associating each output signal with the coordinates of the corresponding microtiter plate well and the stimulus or drug. This information is indexed against the matrix to form reference response profiles that are used to determine the response of each reporter to any milieu in which a stimulus may be provided. After establishing a basal response profile for the matrix, each cell is contacted with a candidate drug. The term drug is used loosely to refer to agents which can provoke a specific cellular response. . . . The drug induces a complex response pattern of repression, silence and induction across the matrixThe response profile reflects the cell's transcriptional adjustments to maintain homeostasis in the presence of the drug. . . . After contacting the cells with the candidate drug, the reporter gene product signals from each of said cells is again measured to determine a stimulated response profile. The basal o[r] background response profile is then compared with . . . the stimulated response profile to identify the cellular response profile to the candidate drug." [cols. 7 - 8]

"In another embodiment of the invention, a matrix [i.e., array] of hybridization probes corresponding to a predetermined population of genes of the selected organism is used to specifically detect changes in gene transcription which result from exposing the selected organism or cells thereof to a candidate drug. In this embodiment, one or more cells derived from the organism is exposed to the candidate drug in vivo or ex vivo under conditions wherein the drug effects a change in gene transcription in the cell to maintain homeostasis. Thereafter, the gene transcripts, primarily mRNA, of the cell or cells is isolated . . . [and] then contacted with an ordered matrix [array] of hybridization probes, each probe being specific for a different one of the transcripts, under conditions where each of the transcripts hybridizes with a corresponding one of the probes to form hybridization pairs. The ordered matrix of probes provides, in aggregate, complements for an ensemble of genes of the organism sufficient to model the transcriptional responsiveness of the organism to a drug. . . . The matrix-wide signal profile of the drug-stimulated cells is then compared with a matrix-wide signal profile of negative control cells to obtain a specific drug response profile." [col. 8]

"The invention also provides means for computer-based qualitative analysis of candidate drugs and unknown compounds. A wide variety of reference response profiles may be generated and used in such analyses." [col. 8]

"Response profiles for an unknown stimulus (e.g. new chemicals, unknown compounds or unknown mixtures) may be analyzed by comparing the new stimulus

response profiles with response profiles to known chemical stimuli." [col. 9]

"The response profile of a new chemical stimulus may also be compared to a known genetic response profile for target gene(s)." [col. 9]

The August 11, 1997 press release from the '588 patent's assignee, Acacia Biosciences (now part of Merck) (reference "H" attached hereto), and the September 15, 1997 news report by Glaser, "Strategies for Target Validation Streamline Evaluation of Leads," *Genetic Engineering News* (reference "I" attached hereto), attest the commercial value of the methods and technology described and claimed in the '588 patent.

WO 97/13877 ("Measurement of Gene Expression Profiles in Toxicity Determinations"), filed on October 11, 1996 and published on April 17, 1997 (shortly after the October 28, 1999 filing date of the parent application for the instant U.S. Serial No. 09/203,545 application), describes an expression profiling technology differing somewhat from the use of cDNA microarrays and differing from the genome reporter matrix of the '588 patent; but the use of the data is analogous. As per its title, the WO 97/13877 publication describes use of expression profiling in toxicity determinations. In particular, and with emphasis added:

[T]he invention relates to a method for detecting and monitoring changes in gene expression patterns in in vitro and in vivo systems for determining the toxicity of drug candidates. [Field of the invention]

An object of the invention is to provide a new approach to toxicity assessment based on an examination of gene expression patterns, or profiles, in in vitro or in vivo test systems. [page 3]

Another object of the invention is to provide a rapid and reliable method for correlating gene expression with short term and long term toxicity in test animals. [page 3]

The invention achieves these and other objects by providing a method for massively parallel signature sequencing of genes expressed in one or more selected tissues of an organism exposed to a test compound. An important feature of the invention is the application of novel . . . methodologies that permit the formation of gene expression profiles for selected tissues Such profiles may be compared with those from tissues of control organisms at single or multiple time points to identify expression patterns predictive of toxicity. [page 3]

As used herein, the terms "gene expression profile," and "gene expression pattern" which is used equivalently, means a frequency

distribution of sequences of portions of cDNA molecules sampled from a population of tag-cDNA conjugates. . . . Preferably, the total number of sequences determined is at least 1000; more preferably, the total number of sequences determined in a gene expression profile is at least ten thousand. [page 7]

The invention provides a method for determining the toxicity of a compound by analyzing changes in the gene expression profiles in selected tissues of test organisms exposed to the compound. . . . Gene expression profiles derived from test organisms are compared to gene expression profiles derived from control organisms. . . . [page 7]

Therefore, the potential benefits to the public, of having the claimed expressed polypeptides and the polynucleotides, in terms of lives saved and reduced health care costs, are enormous. Evidence of the benefits of this information include the following

In 1999, CV Therapeutics, an Incyte collaborator, was able to use Incyte gene expression technology, information about the structure of a known transporter gene, and chromosomal mapping location, to identify the key gene associated with Tangier disease. This discovery took place over a matter of only a few weeks, due to the power of these new genomics technologies. The discovery received an award from the American Heart Association as one of the top 10 discoveries associated with heart disease research in 1999.

In an April 9, 2000, article published by the Bloomberg news service, an Incyte customer stated that it had reduced the time associated with target discovery and validation from 36 months to 18 months, through use of Incyte's genomic information database. Other Incyte customers have privately reported similar experiences. The implications of this significant saving of time and expense for the number of drugs that may be developed and their cost are obvious.

In a February 10, 2000, article in the *Wall Street Journal*, one Incyte customer stated that over 50 percent of the drug targets in its current pipeline were derived from the Incyte database. Other Incyte customers have privately reported similar experiences. By doubling the number of targets available to pharmaceutical researchers, Incyte genomic information has demonstrably accelerated the development of new drugs.

Because the Patent Examiner failed to address or consider the "well-established" utilities for the claimed invention in toxicology testing, drug development, and the diagnosis of disease, the Examiner's rejections should be withdrawn regardless of their merit.

4. The Uncontested Fact That the Claimed Polynucleotide Encodes for a Protein in the Thymosin Family Also Demonstrates Utility

In addition to having substantial, specific and credible utilities in numerous gene expression monitoring applications, it is undisputed that the claimed polynucleotide SEQ ID NO:27 encodes for a protein and Applicants have demonstrated that SEQ ID NO:11 polypeptide is a member of the thymosin family.

The Patent Examiner does not dispute any of the facts set forth in the previous paragraph. Neither does the Patent Examiner dispute that, if a polynucleotide encodes for a protein that has a substantial, specific and credible utility, then it follows that the polynucleotide also has a substantial, specific and credible utility.

The Examiner must accept the applicant's demonstration that the polypeptide encoded by the claimed invention is a member of the thymosin family and that utility is proven by a reasonable probability unless the Examiner can demonstrate through evidence or sound scientific reasoning that a person of ordinary skill in the art would doubt utility. *See In re Langer*, 503 F.2d 1380, 1391-92, 183 USPQ 288 (CCPA 1974). The Examiner has not provided sufficient evidence or sound scientific reasoning to the contrary.

Nor has the Examiner provided any evidence that any member of the thymosin family, let alone a substantial number of those members, is not useful. In such circumstances, the only reasonable inference is that the polypeptide encoded by the claimed invention must be useful, like the other members of the thymosin β 4 protein family.

5. Objective evidence corroborates the utilities of the claimed invention

There is, in fact, no restriction on the kinds of evidence a Patent Examiner may consider in determining whether a "real-world" utility exists. Indeed, "real-world" evidence, such as evidence showing actual use or commercial success of the invention, can demonstrate conclusive proof of utility. *Raytheon v. Roper*, 220 USPQ2d 592 (Fed. Cir. 1983); *Nestle v. Eugene*, 55 F.2d 854, 856, 12 USPQ 335 (6th Cir. 1932). Indeed, proof that the invention is made, used or sold by any person or entity other than the patentee is conclusive proof of utility. *United States Steel Corp. v. Phillips Petroleum Co.*, 865 F.2d 1247, 1252, 9 USPQ2d 1461 (Fed. Cir. 1989).

Over the past several years, a vibrant market has developed for databases containing all

expressed genes (along with the polypeptide translations of those genes), in particular genes having medical and pharmaceutical significance such as the instant sequence. (Note that the value in these databases is enhanced by their completeness, but each sequence in them is independently valuable.) The databases sold by Applicants' assignee, Incyte, include exactly the kinds of information made possible by the claimed invention, such as tissue and disease associations. Incyte sells its database containing the claimed sequence and millions of other sequences throughout the scientific community, including to pharmaceutical companies who use the information to develop new pharmaceuticals.

Both Incyte's customers and the scientific community have acknowledged that Incyte's databases have proven to be valuable in, for example, the identification and development of drug candidates. As Incyte adds information to its databases, including the information that can be generated only as a result of Incyte's discovery of the claimed polynucleotide and its use of that polynucleotide on cDNA microarrays, the databases become even more powerful tools. Thus the claimed invention adds more than incremental benefit to the drug discovery and developmental process.

Customers can, moreover, purchase the claimed polynucleotide directly from Incyte, saving the customer the time and expense of isolating and purifying or cloning the polynucleotide for research uses such as those described *supra*.

C. The Patent Examiner's Rejections Are Without Merit

1. The Precise Biological Role Or Function Of An Expressed Polypeptide Is Not Required To Demonstrate Utility

The Patent Examiner's primary rejection of the claimed invention is based on the ground that, without information as to the precise "biological activity" or "function" of the claimed invention, the claimed invention's utility is not sufficiently specific.

The relevant question is not, as the Examiner would have it, whether it is known how or why the invention works, *In re Cortwright*, 165 F.3d 1353, 1359 (Fed. Cir. 1999), but rather whether the invention provides an "identifiable benefit" in presently available form. *Juicy Whip Inc. v. Orange Bang Inc.*, 185 F.3d 1364, 1366 (Fed. Cir. 1999). If the benefit exists, and there is a substantial likelihood the invention provides the benefit, it is useful. There can be no doubt, particularly in view of the Rockett Declaration (at, *e.g.*, ¶¶ 10-18), the Bedilion Declaration (at,

e.g., ¶¶ 4-7), and the Iyer Declaration (at, *e.g.*, ¶¶ 5-10), that the present invention meets this test.

The threshold for determining whether an invention produces an identifiable benefit is low. *Juicy Whip*, 185 F.3d at 1366. Only those utilities that are so nebulous that a person of ordinary skill in the art would not know how to achieve an identifiable benefit and, at least according to the PTO guidelines, so-called "throwaway" utilities that are not directed to a person of ordinary skill in the art at all, do not meet the statutory requirement of utility. Utility Examination Guidelines, 66 Fed. Reg. 1092 (Jan. 5, 2001).

Knowledge of the biological function or role of a biological molecule has never been required to show real-world benefit. In its most recent explanation of its own utility guidelines, the PTO acknowledged as much (66 F.R. at 1095):

[T]he utility of a claimed DNA does not necessarily depend on the function of the encoded gene product. A claimed DNA may have specific and substantial utility because, *e.g.*, it hybridizes near a disease-associated gene or it has gene-regulating activity.

By implicitly requiring knowledge of biological function for any claimed polypeptide, the Examiner has, contrary to law, elevated what is at most an evidentiary factor into an absolute requirement of utility. Rather than looking to the biological role or function of the claimed invention, the Examiner should have looked first to the benefits it is alleged to provide.

2. Membership in a Class of Useful Products Can Be Proof of Utility

In order to demonstrate utility by membership in a class, the law requires only that the class not contain a substantial number of useless members. So long as the class does not contain a substantial number of useless members, there is sufficient likelihood that the claimed invention will have utility and that its use will be enabled. That is true regardless of how the claimed invention ultimately is used and whether the members of the class possess one utility or many. *See Brenner v. Manson*, 383 U.S. 519, 532 (1966); *Application of Kirk*, 376 F.2d 936, 943 (CCPA 1967).

Membership in a "general" class is insufficient to demonstrate utility only if the class contains a substantial number of useless members. There would be, in that case, a substantial likelihood that the claimed invention is one of the useless members of the class. In the few cases in which class membership did not prove utility by substantial likelihood, the classes did in fact

include predominately useless members. *E.g., Brenner* (man-made steroids); *Kirk* (same); *Natta* (man-made polyethylene polymers).²

The Examiner addresses the claimed CYSKP polypeptide as if the general class in which it is included is not the family of expressed polypeptides, but rather all polypeptides, including the vast majority of useless theoretical molecules not occurring in nature, and thus not pre-selected by nature to be useful. While these "general classes" may contain a substantial number of useless members, the family of expressed polypeptides does not. The family of expressed polypeptides is sufficiently specific to rule out any reasonable possibility that the claimed CYSKP polypeptide would not also be useful like the other members of the family.

Because the Examiner has not presented any evidence that the family of expressed polypeptides has any, let alone a substantial number, of useless members, the Examiner must conclude that there is a "substantial likelihood" that the claimed CYSKP polypeptide is useful.

3. The uses of the claimed CYSKP polypeptide, polynucleotide and claimed methods in toxicology testing, drug discovery, and disease diagnosis are practical uses beyond mere study of the invention itself, and the claimed invention has substantial utility

There is no authority for the proposition that use as a tool for research is not a substantial utility. Indeed, the Patent Office itself has recognized that just because an invention is used in a research setting does not mean that it lacks utility (Section 2107.01 of the Manual of Patent Examining Procedure, 8th Edition, August 2001, under the heading I. Specific and Substantial Requirements, Research Tools):

Many research tools such as gas chromatographs, screening assays, and nucleotide sequencing techniques have a clear, specific and unquestionable utility (e.g., they are useful in analyzing compounds). An assessment that focuses on whether an invention is useful only in a research setting thus does not address whether the specific invention is in fact "useful" in a patent sense. Instead, Office personnel must distinguish between inventions that have a specifically identified substantial utility and inventions whose asserted utility requires further research to identify or reasonably

² At a recent Biotechnology Customer Partnership Meeting, PTO Senior Examiner James Martinell described an analytical framework roughly consistent with this analysis. He stated that when an applicant's claimed protein "is a member of a family of proteins that already are known based upon sequence homology," that can be an effective assertion of utility.

confirm.

The PTO's actual practice has been, at least until the present, consistent with that approach. It has routinely issued patents for inventions whose only use is to facilitate research, such as DNA ligases, acknowledged by the PTO's Training Materials to be useful.

The subset of research uses that are not "substantial" utilities is limited. It consists only of those uses in which the claimed invention is to be an **object** of further study, thus merely inviting further research on the invention itself. This follows from *Brenner*, in which the U.S. Supreme Court held that a process for making a compound does not confer a substantial benefit where the only known use of the compound was to be the object of further research to determine its use. *Id.* at 535. Similarly, in *Kirk*, the Court held that a compound would not confer substantial benefit on the public merely because it might be used to synthesize some other, unknown compound that would confer substantial benefit. *Kirk*, 376 F.2d at 940, 945. ("What applicants are really saying to those in the art is take these steroids, experiment, and find what use they do have as medicines.") Nowhere do those cases state or imply, however, that a material cannot be patentable if it has some other, additional beneficial use in research.

Such beneficial uses beyond studying the claimed invention itself have been demonstrated, in particular those described in the Rockett Declaration, the Bedilion Declaration and the Iyer Declaration. The Rockett Declaration, the Bedilion Declaration and the Iyer Declaration demonstrate that the claimed CYSKP polypeptide is a tool, rather than an object, of research, and it demonstrates exactly how that tool is used. Without the claimed CYSKP polypeptide and claimed methods, it would be more difficult to generate information regarding the properties of tissues, cells, drug candidates and toxins, apart from additional information about the CYSKP polypeptide itself.

The claimed invention has numerous other uses as a research tool, each of which alone is a "substantial utility." These include uses in drug screening (Specification, page 39, lines 1-19), and in diagnostic assays and chromosomal mapping (Specification, page 34, line 21 through page 38, line 29.)

4. The Patent Examiner Failed to Demonstrate That a Person of Ordinary Skill in the Art Would Reasonably Doubt the Utility of the Claimed Invention

a. Amino acid sequence identity is predictive of function

The Examiner has ignored the claimed recitation that the claimed CYSKP polypeptide comprises a naturally-occurring amino acid sequence. The claimed CYSKP polypeptide is "naturally-occurring," as discussed *supra*. The claimed CYSKP polypeptide and claimed methods have utility at least in toxicology testing, drug development, and disease diagnosis, for at least the reasons discussed *supra* and in the Rockett Declaration, Bedilion Declaration and Iyer Declaration. The "function" of the CYSKP polypeptide is not required here, only that the CYSKP polypeptide and claimed methods have utility.

The Examiner rejected the pending claims on the ground that the applicant cannot impute utility to the claimed invention based on the amino acid sequence identity of the CYSKP polypeptide to thymosin β 4 proteins, polypeptides undisputed by the Examiner to be useful. Applicants note that it is well known in the art that amino acid sequence identity is predictive of similarity in functional activity. Hegyi and Gerstein ("Annotation Transfer for Genomics: Measuring Functional Divergence in Multi-Domain Proteins," *Genome Research* (2001) 11: 1632-1640; Reference No. 9) conclude that "the probability that two single-domain proteins that have the same superfamily structure have the same function (whether enzymatic or not) is about 2/3." (Reference No. 9, page 1635.) Hegyi and Gerstein also conclude that, for multi-domain proteins with "almost complete coverage with exactly the same type and number of superfamilies, following each other in the same order" "[t]he probability that the functions are the same in this case was 91%." (Reference No. 9, page 1636.) Hegyi and Gerstein (Reference No. 9, page 1632) further note that

Wilson et al. (2000) compared a large number of protein domains to one another in a pair-wise fashion with respect to similarities in sequence, structure, and function. Using a hybrid functional classification scheme merging the ENZYME and FlyBase systems (Gelbart et al. 1997; Bairoch 2000), they found that precise function is not conserved below 30–40% identity, although the broad functional class is usually preserved for sequence identities as low as 20–25%, given that the sequences have the same fold. Their survey also reinforced the previously established general exponential relationship between structural and sequence similarity (Chothia and Lesk 1986).

The claimed CYSKP polypeptide is 80% identical with thymosin β 4 protein over 57 amino acid residues. This is above the threshold described in the Hegyi and Gerstein article cited above. Therefore, there is a reasonable probability that the CYSKP polypeptide would have the same function as thymosin β 4 protein.

It is undisputed, and readily apparent from the patent application, that the claimed CYSKP polypeptide is 80% identical with thymosin β 4 protein; i.e. CYSKP shares 46 amino acid residues with thymosin β 4 protein (CYSKP is 57 amino acid residues in length). This is more than enough homology to demonstrate a reasonable probability that the utility of thymosin β 4 proteins can be imputed to the claimed CYSKP polypeptide.

By ignoring the "reasonable correlation" requirement in the case law and failing to illustrate the procedure established by *Brana*, the Examiner has failed to set forth a proper *prima facie* case, and the rejection does not shift the burden of proof to Applicants for rebuttal. In fact, the rejection must be withdrawn, as the Examiner has failed to meet PTO's burden in the first place of establishing a proper rejection. There is no proper rejection for Applicants to rebut.

b. Irrelevance of disease association to utility in toxicology testing

The claimed polypeptide can be used for toxicology testing in drug discovery without any knowledge of disease association of the claimed polypeptide. Monitoring the expression of the claimed polypeptide gives important information on the potential toxicity of a drug candidate that is specifically targeted to any other polypeptide, regardless of the disease association of the claimed polypeptide. The claimed polypeptide is useful for measuring the toxicity of drug candidates specifically targeted to other polypeptides regardless of any possible utility for measuring the properties of the claimed polypeptide.

Applicants note that monitoring the expression of the CYSKP polypeptide or SEQ ID NO:27 polynucleotide is a method of testing the toxicology of drug candidates during the drug development process. If the expression of a particular polypeptide or polynucleotide is affected in any way by exposure to a test compound, and if that particular polypeptide or polynucleotide is not the specific target of the test compound (e.g., if the test compound is a drug candidate), then the change in expression is an indication that the test compound may have undesirable toxic side effects that may limit its usefulness as a specific drug. Toxicology testing using expression profiling using 2-D PAGE or cDNA microarrays reduces time needed for drug development by

weeding out compounds which are not specific to the drug target. Learning this from a 2-D PAGE gel in a protein expression monitoring experiment or from a cDNA microarray in a gene expression monitoring experiment early in the drug development process costs less than learning this, for example, during Phase III clinical trials. It is important to note that such an indication of possible toxicity is specific not only for each compound tested, but also for each and every individual polypeptide or polynucleotide whose expression is being monitored.

c. By Requiring the Patent Applicant to Assert a Particular or Unique Utility, the Patent Examination Utility Guidelines and Training Materials Applied by the Patent Examiner Misstate the Law

There is an additional, independent reason to overturn the rejections: to the extent the rejections are based on Revised Interim Utility Examination Guidelines (64 FR 71427, December 21, 1999), the final Utility Examination Guidelines (66 FR 1092, January 5, 2001) and/or the Revised Interim Utility Guidelines Training Materials (USPTO Website www.uspto.gov, March 1, 2000), the Guidelines and Training Materials are themselves inconsistent with the law.

The Training Materials, which direct the Examiners regarding how to apply the Utility Guidelines, address the issue of specificity with reference to two kinds of asserted utilities: "specific" utilities, which meet the statutory requirements, and "general" utilities, which do not. The Training Materials define a "specific utility" as follows:

A [specific utility] is *specific* to the subject matter claimed. This contrasts to *general* utility that would be applicable to the broad class of invention. For example, a claim to a polynucleotide whose use is disclosed simply as "gene probe" or "chromosome marker" would not be considered to be specific in the absence of a disclosure of a specific DNA target. Similarly, a general statement of diagnostic utility, such as diagnosing an unspecified disease, would ordinarily be insufficient absent a disclosure of what condition can be diagnosed.

The Training Materials distinguish between "specific" and "general" utilities by assessing whether the asserted utility is sufficiently "particular," *i.e.*, unique (Training Materials at p.52) as compared to the "broad class of invention." (In this regard, the Training Materials appear to

parallel the view set forth in Stephen G. Kunin, Written Description Guidelines and Utility Guidelines, 82 J.P.T.O.S. 77, 97 (Feb. 2000) ("With regard to the issue of specific utility the question to ask is whether or not a utility set forth in the specification is *particular* to the claimed invention.").)

Such "unique" or "particular" utilities never have been required by the law. To meet the utility requirement, the invention need only be "practically useful," *Natta*, 480 F.2d 1 at 1397, and confer a "specific benefit" on the public. *Brenner*, 383 U.S. at 534. Thus incredible "throwaway" utilities, such as trying to "patent a transgenic mouse by saying it makes great snake food," do not meet this standard. Karen Hall, Genomic Warfare, *The American Lawyer* 68 (June 2000) (quoting John Doll, Chief of the Biotech Section of USPTO).

This does not preclude, however, a general utility, contrary to the statement in the Training Materials where "specific utility" is defined (page 5). Practical real-world uses are not limited to uses that are unique to an invention. The law requires that the practical utility be "definite," not particular. *Montedison*, 664 F.2d at 375. Applicants are not aware of any court that has rejected an assertion of utility on the grounds that it is not "particular" or "unique" to the specific invention. Where courts have found utility to be too "general," it has been in those cases in which the asserted utility in the patent disclosure was not a practical use that conferred a specific benefit. That is, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been left to guess as to how to benefit at all from the invention. In *Kirk*, for example, the CCPA held the assertion that a man-made steroid had "useful biological activity" was insufficient where there was no information in the specification as to how that biological activity could be practically used. *Kirk*, 376 F.2d at 941.

The fact that an invention can have a particular use does not provide a basis for requiring a particular use. See *Brana, supra* (disclosure describing a claimed antitumor compound as being homologous to an antitumor compound having activity against a "particular" type of cancer was determined to satisfy the specificity requirement). "Particularity" is not and never has been the *sine qua non* of utility; it is, at most, one of many factors to be considered.

As described *supra*, broad classes of inventions can satisfy the utility requirement so long as a person of ordinary skill in the art would understand how to achieve a practical benefit from knowledge of the class. Only classes that encompass a significant portion of nonuseful members

would fail to meet the utility requirement. *Supra* III.C.2. (*Montedison*, 664 F.2d at 374-75).

The Training Materials fail to distinguish between broad classes that convey information of practical utility and those that do not, lumping all of them into the latter, unpatentable category of "general" utilities. As a result, the Training Materials paint with too broad a brush. Rigorously applied, they would render unpatentable whole categories of inventions heretofore considered to be patentable, and that have indisputably benefitted the public, including the claimed invention. *See supra* III.C.2. Thus the Training Materials cannot be applied consistently with the law.

For at least the above reasons, withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph

Claims 24-30 and 32-33 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph. The rejection set forth in the Office Action is based on the assertions discussed above, *i.e.*, that the claimed invention lacks patentable utility. To the extent that the rejection under § 112, first paragraph, is based on the improper allegation of lack of patentable utility under § 101, it fails for the same reasons.

In view of the foregoing evidence, it is respectfully requested that the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, be withdrawn.

Written description rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph

Claims 24 and 28-30 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, as allegedly failing to comply with the written description requirement. The Office Action asserts that "[t]he claims contain subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventors, at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention". (Office Action, November 26, 2003; page 5). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claim 21 has been amended by deleting the "fragment" language. In addition, the polynucleotide fragments recited by Claim 33 have been cancelled. By these amendments,

Applicants expressly do not disclaim equivalents of the invention. Applicants do not concede to the Patent Office position; Applicants are amending the claims solely to obtain expeditious allowance of the instant application.

The requirements necessary to fulfill the written description requirement of 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, are well established by case law.

. . . the applicant must also convey with reasonable clarity to those skilled in the art that, as of the filing date sought, he or she was in possession *of the invention*. The invention is, for purposes of the "written description" inquiry, *whatever is now claimed*. *Vas-Cath, Inc. v. Mahurkar*, 19 USPQ2d 1111, 1117 (Fed. Cir. 1991)

Attention is also drawn to the Patent and Trademark Office's own "Guidelines for Examination of Patent Applications Under the 35 U.S.C. Sec. 112, para. 1", published January 5, 2001, which provide that :

An applicant may also show that an invention is complete by disclosure of sufficiently detailed, relevant identifying characteristics which provide evidence that applicant was in possession of the claimed invention, i.e., complete or partial structure, other physical and/or chemical properties, functional characteristics when coupled with a known or disclosed correlation between function and structure, or some combination of such characteristics. What is conventional or well known to one of ordinary skill in the art need not be disclosed in detail. If a skilled artisan would have understood the inventor to be in possession of the claimed invention at the time of filing, even if every nuance of the claims is not explicitly described in the specification, then the adequate description requirement is met. (citations omitted.)

Thus, the written description standard is fulfilled by both what is specifically disclosed and what is conventional or well known to one skilled in the art.

A. The specification provides an adequate written description of the recited "variants" of SEQ ID NO:11

The subject matter encompassed by claims 24 and 28-30 is either disclosed by the Specification or is conventional or well known to one skilled in the art.

First note that the "variant" language of independent Claim 21 recites a polypeptide comprising "a naturally occurring amino acid sequence at least 90% identical to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:11." The amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:11 is explicitly disclosed

in the Specification, as is the polynucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:27. See, for example, the Sequence Listing. Variants of CYSKP are described, for example, at page 9, lines 17-24; page 10, lines 3-10; page 18, line 27 to page 19, line 12.

One of ordinary skill in the art would recognize naturally occurring amino acid sequences which are variants at least 90% identical to SEQ ID NO:11. Given any naturally occurring amino acid sequence, it would be routine for one of skill in the art to recognize whether it was a variant of SEQ ID NO:11. Accordingly, the Specification provides an adequate written description of the recited variants of SEQ ID NO:11.

There simply is no requirement that the claims recite particular amino acid "variant" sequences because, as discussed above, the Specification already provides sufficient structural definition of the claimed subject matter. Because the recited amino acid "variants" are defined in terms of SEQ ID NO:11, the precise chemical structure of every amino acid variant within the scope of the claims can be discerned. Accordingly, the Specification provides an adequate written description of the claimed sequences. The Examiner's position is nothing more than a misguided attempt to require Applicants to unduly limit the scope of their claimed invention.

1. The present claim specifically defines the claimed genus through the recitation of chemical structure

Court cases in which "DNA claims" have been at issue commonly emphasize that the recitation of structural features or chemical or physical properties are important factors to consider in a written description analysis of such claims. For example, in *Fiers v. Revel*, 25 USPQ2d 1601, 1606 (Fed. Cir. 1993), the court stated that:

If a conception of a DNA requires a precise definition, such as by structure, formula, chemical name or physical properties, as we have held, then a description also requires that degree of specificity.

In a number of instances in which claims to DNA have been found invalid, the courts have noted that the claims attempted to define the claimed DNA in terms of functional characteristics without any reference to structural features. As set forth by the court in *University of California v. Eli Lilly and Co.*, 43 USPQ2d 1398, 1406 (Fed. Cir. 1997):

In claims to genetic material, however, a generic statement such as "vertebrate insulin cDNA" or "mammalian insulin cDNA," without more, is not an adequate written description of the genus because it does not distinguish the claimed genus

from others, except by function.

Thus, the mere recitation of functional characteristics of a DNA, without the definition of structural features, has been a common basis by which courts have found invalid claims to DNA. For example, in *Lilly*, 43 USPQ2d at 1407, the court found invalid for violation of the written description requirement the following claim of U.S. Patent No. 4,652,525:

1. A recombinant plasmid replicable in procaryotic host containing within its nucleotide sequence a subsequence having the structure of the reverse transcript of an mRNA of a vertebrate, which mRNA encodes insulin.

In *Fiers*, 25 USPQ2d at 1603, the parties were in an interference involving the following count:

A DNA which consists essentially of a DNA which codes for a human fibroblast interferon-beta polypeptide.

Party Revel in the *Fiers* case argued that its foreign priority application contained an adequate written description of the DNA of the count because that application mentioned a potential method for isolating the DNA. The Revel priority application, however, did not have a description of any particular DNA structure corresponding to the DNA of the count. The court therefore found that the Revel priority application lacked an adequate written description of the subject matter of the count.

Thus, in *Lilly* and *Fiers*, nucleic acids were defined on the basis of functional characteristics and were found not to comply with the written description requirement of 35 U.S.C. §112; *i.e.*, "an mRNA of a vertebrate, which mRNA encodes insulin" in *Lilly*, and "DNA which codes for a human fibroblast interferon-beta polypeptide" in *Fiers*. In contrast to the situation in *Lilly* and *Fiers*, the claims at issue in the present application define polynucleotides encoding polypeptides in terms of chemical structure, rather than on functional characteristics. For example, the "variant" language of independent Claim 21 recites chemical structure to define the claimed genus:

21. An isolated polypeptide selected from the group consisting of:
- a) a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:11, and
 - b) a polypeptide comprising a naturally occurring amino acid sequence at least 90%

identical to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:11.

From the above it should be apparent that the claims of the subject application are fundamentally different from those found invalid in *Lilly* and *Fiers*. The subject matter of the present claims is defined in terms of the chemical structure of SEQ ID NO:11. In the present case, there is no reliance merely on a description of functional characteristics of the polypeptides which are encoded by the polynucleotides. The polypeptide, defined in the claims of the present application recite structural features, and cases such as *Lilly* and *Fiers* stress that the recitation of structure is an important factor to consider in a written description analysis of claims of this type. By failing to base its written description inquiry "on whatever is now claimed," the Office Action failed to provide an appropriate analysis of the present claims and how they differ from those found not to satisfy the written description requirement in *Lilly* and *Fiers*.

2. The present claims do not define a genus which is "highly variant"

Furthermore, the claims at issue do not describe a genus which could be characterized as "highly variant". Available evidence illustrates that, rather than being a large variable genus, the claimed genus is of narrow scope.

In support of this assertion, the Board's attention is directed to the enclosed reference by Brenner et al. (Assessing sequence comparison methods with reliable structurally identified distant evolutionary relationships, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA (1998) 95:6073-6078; Reference No. 7). Through exhaustive analysis of a data set of proteins with known structural and functional relationships and with <90% overall sequence identity, Brenner et al. have determined that 30% identity is a reliable threshold for establishing evolutionary homology between two sequences aligned over at least 150 residues. (Brenner et al., pages 6073 and 6076.) Furthermore, local identity is particularly important in this case for assessing the significance of the alignments, as Brenner et al. further report that $\geq 40\%$ identity over at least 70 residues is reliable in signifying homology between proteins. (Brenner et al., page 6076.)

The present application is directed, *inter alia*, to polynucleotides encoding polypeptides related to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:11. In accordance with Brenner et al., naturally occurring molecules may exist which could be characterized as thymosin $\beta 4$ and which have as little as 30% identity over at least 150 residues to SEQ ID NO:11. The "variant

language" of the present claims recites, for example, polynucleotides encoding a polypeptide comprising "a naturally occurring amino acid sequence at least 90% identical to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:11." This variation is far less than that of all potential thymosin β 4 proteins related to SEQ ID NO:11, i.e., those thymosin β 4 proteins having as little as 30% identity over at least 150 residues to SEQ ID NO:11.

3. The state of the art at the time of the present invention is further advanced than at the time of the *Lilly* and *Fiers* applications

In the *Lilly* case, claims of U.S. Patent No. 4,652,525 were found invalid for failing to comply with the written description requirement of 35 U.S.C. §112. The '525 patent claimed the benefit of priority of two applications, Application Serial No. 801,343 filed May 27, 1977, and Application Serial No. 805,023 filed June 9, 1977. In the *Fiers* case, party Revel claimed the benefit of priority of an Israeli application filed on November 21, 1979. Thus, the written description inquiry in those case was based on the state of the art at essentially at the "dark ages" of recombinant DNA technology.

The present application has a priority date of April 27, 1999. Much has happened in the development of recombinant DNA technology in the 20 or more years from the time of filing of the applications involved in *Lilly* and *Fiers* and the present application. For example, the technique of polymerase chain reaction (PCR) was invented. Highly efficient cloning and DNA sequencing technology has been developed. Large databases of protein and nucleotide sequences have been compiled. Much of the raw material of the human and other genomes has been sequenced. With these remarkable advances one of skill in the art would recognize that, given the sequence information of SEQ ID NO:11 and SEQ ID NO:27, and the additional extensive detail provided by the subject application, the present inventors were in possession of the claimed polynucleotide "variants" at the time of filing of this application.

4. Summary

The Office Action failed to base its written description inquiry "on whatever is now claimed." Consequently, the Action did not provide an appropriate analysis of the present claims and how they differ from those found not to satisfy the written description requirement in cases such as *Lilly* and *Fiers*. In particular, the claims of the subject application are fundamentally different from those found invalid in *Lilly* and *Fiers*. The subject matter of the present claims is

defined in terms of the chemical structure of SEQ ID NO:11. The courts have stressed that structural features are important factors to consider in a written description analysis of claims to nucleic acids and proteins. In addition, the genus of polynucleotides which encode the polypeptides defined by the present claims is adequately described, as evidenced by Brenner et al. Furthermore, there have been remarkable advances in the state of the art since the *Lilly* and *Fiers* cases, and these advances were given no consideration whatsoever in the position set forth by the Office Action.

For at least the above reasons, withdrawal of this rejection is requested.

Rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b)

Claims 24 and 33 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Rosenthal et al. (DE 19817947-A1, April 17, 1998). In particular, the Office states that "Rosenthal et al. teach a 188 base pair fragment of DNA corresponding to bases 540-729 of SEQ ID NO:27." (Office Action, November 26, 2003, page 6).

To expedite prosecution of the subject application, the "fragment" language has been deleted from the claims, including cancellation of Claim 33. Applicants expressly do not disclaim equivalents of the claimed subject matter.

Withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

Rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

Claims 28-30 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) because the claimed recombinant polynucleotides, cells, and methods of producing polypeptides are allegedly obvious over Rosenthal et al. (DE 19817947-A1, April 17, 1998). This rejection is traversed.

As discussed above, Claim 24 does not encompass polynucleotides which are disclosed or suggested by the Rosenthal et al. reference. Therefore, Rosenthal et al. cannot be used as a reference against the claimed subject matter, and the Patent Office has not met the requirements for a *prima facie* showing of obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103.

For at least these reasons, withdrawal of this rejection is requested.

CONCLUSION


In light of the above amendments and remarks, Applicants submit that the present application is fully in condition for allowance, and request that the Examiner withdraw the outstanding rejections. Early notice to that effect is earnestly solicited.

If the Examiner contemplates other action, or if a telephone conference would expedite allowance of the claims, Applicants invite the Examiner to contact the undersigned at the number listed below.

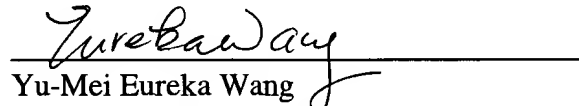
Applicants believe that no fee is due with this communication. However, if the USPTO determines that a fee is due, the Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge Deposit Account No. **09-0108**.

Respectfully submitted,
INCYTE CORPORATION

Date: February 26, 2004


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Attachments:

1. Rockett et al., Differential gene expression in drug metabolism and toxicology: practicalities, problems and potential, Xenobiotica 29:655-691 (1999)
2. Lashkari et al., Whole genome analysis: Experimental access to all genome sequenced segments through larger-scale efficient oligonucleotide synthesis and PCR, Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. 94:8945-8947 (1997).
3. Emile F. Nuwaysir et al., Microarrays and toxicology: The advent of toxicogenomics, Molecular Carcinogenesis 24:153-159 (1999);
4. Sandra Steiner and N. Leigh Anderson, Expression profiling in toxicology -- potentials and limitations, Toxicology Letters 112-13:467-471 (2000).
5. John C. Rockett and David J. Dix, Application of DNA arrays to toxicology, 107 Environ. Health Perspec. 107:681-685 (1999).
6. Email from the primary investigator on the Nuwaysir paper, Dr. Cynthia Afshari, to an Incyte employee, dated July 3, 2000, as well as the original message to which she was responding,
7. Brenner et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 95:6073-6078 (1998).
8. Page, M.J. et al., Proteomics: a major new technology for the drug discovery process, Drug Discov. Today 4:55-62 (1999).
9. Hegyi and Gerstein, Annotation Transfer for Genomics: Measuring Functional Divergence in Multi-Domain Proteins, Genome Research 11: 1632-1640 (2001).

Declarations and References:

- 1) Declaration of John C. Rockett, Ph.D., under 37 C.F.R. § 1.132, with Exhibits A - Q;
- 2) Declaration of Tod Bedilion, Ph.D., under 37 C.F.R. § 1.132;
- 3) Declaration of Vishwanath R. Iyer, Ph.D., under 37 C.F.R. § 1.132 with Exhibits A - E; and
- 4) Ten (10) references published before the filing date of the instant application:
 - A. WO 95/21944, SmithKline Beecham, "Differentially expressed genes in healthy and diseased subjects" (Aug. 17, 1995)
 - B. WO 95/20681, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, "Comparative Gene Transcript Analysis" (Aug 3, 1995)
 - C. Schena et al., "Quantitative Monitoring of Gene Expression Patterns with a Complementary DNA Microarray," Science 270:467-470 (Oct 20, 1995)
 - D. WO 95/35505, Stanford University, "Method and apparatus for fabricating microarrays of biological samples" (Dec 28, 1995)
 - E. U.S. Pat. No. 5,569,588, Ashby et al., "Methods for Drug Screening" (Oct 29, 1996)

F. Heller al., "Discovery and analysis of inflammatory disease-related genes using cDNA microarrays," *PNAS* 94:2150 - 2155 (Mar 1997)

G. WO 97/13877, Lynx Therapeutics, "Measurement of Gene Expression Profiles in Toxicity Determinations" (April 17, 1997)

H. Acacia Biosciences Press Release (August 11, 1997)

I. Glaser, "Strategies for Target Validation Streamline Evaluation of Leads," *Genetic Engineering News* (Sept. 15, 1997)

J. DeRisi *et al.*, "Exploring the metabolic and genetic control of gene expression on a genomic scale," *Science* 278:680 - 686 (Oct 24, 1997)